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SECRETARY DICKINSON'S PARTY WILL BE LARGE ONE

WASHINGTON, June 18.—It was learned today that when Secretary Dickinson left Washington tonight he was off for a tour of the world. The objective point will be the Philippine Islands, where he will spend five weeks familiarizing himself with conditions. On the steamer Siberia, on which he will sail from San Francisco for the Philippines via Honolulu and Japan, he will be accompanied by Mrs. Dickinson, his son, J. M. Dickinson Jr., General Clarence R. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards and daughter, Miss Bessie Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Larr Anderson, Lincoln R. Clark, confidential clerk, and George Long, a passenger.

The secretary will inspect Pearl Harbor and the fortification at Honolulu July 4. The secretary's party is due to arrive at Yokohama July 15, and will be in Japan until July 20, going overland to Nagasaki, where they will sail for Manila. About five weeks will be spent in the Philippines on an inspection trip.

The party is scheduled to leave Ma-

nila on September 6, returning via Hongkong, Peking and the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Moscow, thence to Warsaw and through to France, taking the steamer at Cherbourg about October 8 or 10. They will arrive in New York about October 15.

President Fred L. Waldron of the merchants' association has received a cablegram from President Morgan of the chamber of commerce, dated San Francisco, in which he stated he would take up the matter of having the Siberia remain in this port over night on July 3, and sail for Yokohama in the forenoon of July 5. He stated he would discuss the matter with Mr. Dickinson. Local commercial bodies have become interested in the matter and will use their influence to keep the Siberia in port overnight as the only opportunity to entertain Mr. Dickinson will be at night, the daylight hours being devoted by the war secretary to the inspection of the cavalry post, and Fort Shafter and the fortifications at Pearl Harbor, Waikiki and Diamond Head.

to permit special counsel to prosecute in this manner or not and the city attorney's department, through Milverton, showed no willingness to let Andrews prosecute the man.

The change in the charge aroused a great deal of indignation everywhere when it was learned that this action was to be taken and McDuffie, with the father of the girl, went to F. B. McStocker, the foreman of the territorial grand jury. To him McDuffie told the facts of the case.

McStocker expressed indignation over the matter and intimated that he believed the city attorney's department to be running things over the head of the grand jury. It will be remembered that the grand jury has already indicted Manuel Richards against the advice of Cathcart.

From the foreman of the grand jury, McDuffie went to Attorney-General Lindsay, asking his advice. Lindsay, after hearing the details, answered that Milverton's views on the subject seemed to be correct but added that two heads were better than one and went in to confer with his deputy.

When he came out he stated that they had decided that they would be able to prosecute on the original charge (Section 3299).

Just as McDuffie went out, he met McStocker going in, and the latter then had a long conference with the attorney-general, which, it is understood, resulted in a decision to take the matter up before the grand jury and have the man indicted on the other charge.

The attorney-general, however, is hardly likely to take a hand in the case and Cathcart will be compelled nominally to conduct it. McStocker, however, is so well posted on the case that most of the questioning will undoubtedly be done by the juryman.

McDuffie's action in carrying the matter up to the head of the legal department of the Territory at the request of the father of the assaulted girl, backed by the sentiments of all who knew the case and with virtual orders to do so from Sheriff Jarrett, has incurred the wrath of Cathcart. Jarrett has approved of the plan which his chief of detectives is pursuing and will direct the fight against the stand which the city attorney has chosen to take in this and other matters.

Cathcart's views and the manner in which he is liable to pursue the Lane case are best judged from the events that followed immediately after McDuffie's return from the office of the attorney-general.

While McDuffie was in his office, he received a telephone call from the city attorney to come up to the "city hall" at once and accordingly did so.

"I understand," said Cathcart, in pleasant tones, "that you have chosen to carry the case up to the attorney-general."

"I did," said McDuffie.

"Well," snapped Cathcart savagely, "I wash my hands of you. I refuse to have anything more to do with you. There will be no more prosecution from this office."

He then arose and left the office. Milverton, who was present, took up this interesting conversation, saying that Cathcart, Brown and himself had looked over the statutes and decided on the course that they had adopted; that McDuffie knew nothing about law and should have kept his hands off the matter.

McDuffie, thoroughly exasperated, curtly told the deputy to shut up and left the room.

The matter stands thus at present, the sheriff and Deputy Rose taking the part of Chief McDuffie, not as a matter of policy, but in an honest belief that they have pursued the course that their duty called for and they have been backed up in their belief by the attorney-general in spite of the legal acumen of the city attorney's department.

The threat of Cathcart to withdraw all prosecution is somewhat ambiguous. The county law provides a salary for a deputy to prosecute the case in the district court. If the prosecution stops, so does the salary.

NOT CONFINED TO CITIZEN LABORERS

According to the following letter from Deogate Kubio, contractors on the Pearl Harbor work may employ any kind of labor. His letter to the merchants' association follows:

"Replying to your cablegram of the sixth inst., I beg to say that I had already made effort to have a provision inserted in the specifications for the Marine Barracks at Pearl Harbor by which the contractor would be limited to citizen labor. I find, however, that there is no law by which this result can be reached and in the absence of a specific law making such limitation, the contractors are at liberty to use any labor they see fit.

"I was very anxious to bring about the restriction of the labor on the work to citizen labor and I am very greatly disappointed that under existing conditions there seems no way to have it done."

Margaret Leavitt, the New Jersey housewife who eloped with her father's chauffeur last January, died under suspicious circumstances in New York.

NEW WIRELESS AT KAWAHAE

Manager Balch Picks Out Site at Inter-Island Steamer Landing.

New wireless receiving and sending apparatus has been ordered by Manager Balch of the local wireless company for its proposed station at Kawaihae, Hawaii.

Manager Balch has just returned from an inspection of sites on the big island and reached the conclusion that Kawaihae offered the best opportunities for a station accessible to the traveling public. The proposed site is on government land and the company has laid its request before the board of public lands.

The present station, erected some years since, was located at Puako. This is in an isolated position and is apparently too close to the seashore, as during the Kona seasons sea water has menaced its foundations. Furthermore, the only way to reach the Puako station was by telephone and this necessitated calling almost around the big island.

Kawaihae is a landing port for the Inter-Island steamers. Steamers in distress or in urgent need of getting information or imparting it, have merely to put in at Kawaihae and the wireless key is directly at hand.

Passengers on the Inter-Island boats wishing to send messages can send them ashore with the purser at Kawaihae and they will be whizzing to their destinations in a few minutes, and save the purser much trouble in trying to phone all around the island to the old wireless station. Messages for passengers on boats can be sent to Kawaihae and sent out to the boat when the purser's boat returns to the ship.

FRIENDS OF WYNNE NUMBER THOUSANDS

Petitioners for Commutation of His Sentence Include Judge and Jury.

The federal department of justice has received for investigation the petitions of John Wynne, the slayer of Archibald McKinnon, who was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to hang, the papers having been referred back by the pardon attorney in the office of United States Attorney-General Wickersham. If the number of signatures attached to the petitions, or the prominence of some of the petitioners mean anything, Wynne has a fair chance to escape the hangman's noose.

Judge Sanford B. Dole, who presided at the trial of Wynne, the twelve convicting juryman, Sheriff William Henry, U. S. Marshal E. B. Hendry, District Court Clerk O. E. Murphy, Dr. Bruce McV. Mackall, Father H. Valentin and Prison Inspector Edward Davis are among the petitioners for the commutation of the death sentence.

Judge Dole, in his letter to the President, says he believes it would be fair to Wynne and the public to commute the sentence, as Wynne was intoxicated at the time he brutally struck McKinnon on the head with a hammer, which was in the latter part of 1907. Murphy, Hendry and Henry base their requests on the same grounds.

General Davis states in his letter, that Wynne has been a model prisoner since his incarceration in the penitentiary. Doctor Mackall says that as county physician he has observed the mental characteristics of Wynne and found that the prisoner is absent-minded, so much so that intoxicants might have quered him to an extent that would extenuate the crime enough to justify the president in commuting the sentence.

The Seaman's Union of San Francisco and several thousand individuals have taken up the plea of the accused. Wynne himself asks clemency on the grounds that he was at the time of the murder too drunk to be responsible to justify the death penalty.

Father Valentin asserts that he has noticed mental peculiarities of Wynne which lead him to believe that the murderer might have been made irresponsible by drink.

WANTS PRICES ON HULA SKIRT FIBER

Eastern Manufacturer Makes Inquiries Concerning Supply in Ton Lots.

Is the hula skirt of ancient Hawaii to become a wrinkle of fashion in the effete East this summer and fall? This is a question which is puzzling Acting Secretary Will J. Cooper of the promotion committee. A letter came yesterday from Secretary Wood at Atlantic City, in which Mr. Cooper was asked to ascertain from Jimmie Steiner whether the hula skirts which he and other curio dealers display among their wares are made in the Hawaiian Islands, and if so from what sort of fiber.

Mr. Wood further stated that if they were made from a local material he wanted quotations of the stuff per hundred pounds, or in bales, or by the ton, to be sent to him.

Mr. Wood leaves it open to conjecture whether the manufacturer is a dressmaker or ladies' tailor or a more theatrical consumer, and the imagination can only conjure up visions of new designs for midday's gown this hot summer along the Atlantic seaboard.

As far as Mr. Cooper is able to ascertain, the hula skirts are made of the pit grass.

CATHCART IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

Declares He Has "Washed His Hands of McDuffie," Who Is an "Open Enemy."

THE PUBLIC STILL IS DAMNED
McDuffie Regrets Occurrence, but Continues to Believe That He Is Right.

In a carefully prepared statement given to the afternoon papers yesterday, City Attorney Cathcart confirms the majority of the statements made in The Advertiser yesterday morning regarding the ruction between himself and Chief of Detectives McDuffie.

He reiterates the statement that he "washed his hands" of the chief and concludes by saying, "As McDuffie went out of his way, to injure me, I must consider him as an open enemy instead of the secret enemy I am now informed he has always been."

Regarding his views on the charge that was first presented against Lane, Cathcart says:

"Last Sunday evening Lane, according to the story told by the little girl, was guilty of certain lewd conduct towards her. A full investigation of the facts was made both by Deputy City Attorney A. M. Brown and Deputy City Attorney F. W. Milverton, and while the facts were disgusting, yet, in the opinion of the deputies and of myself, they were not sufficient to warrant the charge being placed against Lane which was presented."

The Public Be Damned.
He makes no denial of the reported conversation between Milverton and McDuffie in the court room, which was overheard by several people, saying only:

"Mr. Milverton then informed Chief of Detectives McDuffie that no conviction was possible under the facts upon a charge of assault with intent to commit crime. Mr. McDuffie then insisted on a trial upon the higher offense, stating that public sentiment required it, and Mr. Milverton replied that he was not going to prosecute a man for an offense that the facts would not warrant because of public sentiment and requested Mr. McDuffie to prepare a charge against Lane as being a lewd and lascivious person."

Cathcart does not deny that Mr. Milverton stated that he did not care a damn about public opinion. Continuing further the city attorney says:

"As soon as I learned that Mr. McDuffie had gone out of his way in this manner, I requested him to call at my office, and I asked him whether it was the case that he had taken up the matter with the attorney-general and he said it was. I then said: 'That is all, McDuffie, I wash my hands of you.'"

No Police Friction.
Cathcart denies any friction between his department and the police department and refers to a case in the circuit court where he went to justifiable lengths to preserve the integrity of McDuffie's evidence, the case referred to is the famous "peep hole" case where Attorney Lightfoot accused McDuffie of perjury and in which the finding of the court sustained the officer.

Closing Cathcart says: "The statement that there has been friction between my department and the sheriff's office is absolutely untrue. We have worked harmoniously, and the feeling between myself and the officers of the police department has been very friendly. The sheriff himself, his deputies and his officers will, without exception I believe, say that my support of them has been constant and unqualified. Even McDuffie knows that in a late case in the circuit court I went to every justifiable length in order to protect the integrity of his evidence. My relations with the police department are still of the best; but, as McDuffie went out of his way to injure me, I must consider him as an open enemy instead of the secret enemy I am now informed he has always been."

McDuffie Be Ready.
When seen last night, Chief McDuffie stated that he was certainly sorry that he had incurred the open enemy of Mr. Cathcart. He added that he didn't know exactly how Cathcart was going to fight him or why but that he was willing to accept any challenges that might be sent down.

"I don't know why Mr. Cathcart declared me a secret enemy of his or where he got his information. I can see no reason why I should desire to be an enemy of his. I have not consulted him more than five times since I have been in office and he has had no dealings with me to any extent. I make arrests wherever I believe the law to have been violated and it is up to his department to prosecute them. Some time ago I arrested a woman of ill repute for soliciting, she having done so directly to me, but the woman was nevertheless given a suspended sentence the next morning in police court, on motion of the prosecution. He might have considered me an enemy for some such reason as this.

"I did not make the statement accredited to me to the effect that I told Mr. Milverton to shut up. I did say, after he said I did not know anything about law, 'You ought to study law yourself.' Then I walked out.

Others Interested.
Yesterday several members of the territorial grand jury called on McDuffie, asking to know all the details of the matter. The chief showed them the letters Lane wrote to the girl, exhibited the doctor's report and laid before them the evidence that he had acquired. They were all very much shocked and it is certain that the grand jury will take the case up.

Several friends of both McDuffie and Jarrett stopped them on the street and were inclined to criticize them for the manner in which McDuffie had taken the matter up. All of them admitted, however, that they did not know the details of the case which are such that they are barred from publication, and these also, upon learning the facts, upheld the officers.

RESIDENCE LOTS BY ALLOTMENT

New Method for Disposal of Government Land to Be Tried Out.

The twenty-four government lots in Makiki Valley previously advertised for sale at auction, as well as other government lots in Makiki Valley not yet surveyed, are to be disposed of by allotment, according to the decision of the advisory land board yesterday.

Heretofore all such dispositions of government lots have been by public auction, which gave the man with the long purse the advantage over the man of less financial means. Under the new plan, however, everybody is to have the same chance. The name of every applicant will be placed in a blank envelope and a drawing will be had. The man whose name is first drawn will have first choice of the lots, the man whose name comes out second will have second chance, and so on.

R. H. Trent is the commissioner who suggested this plan of disposing of the lots. Andrade opposed it at first, on the ground that it was contrary to the spirit of the resolution previously adopted by the board, but Trent replied that the intent of that resolution was to give the homesteader first chance at the land and his motion merely carried out that intent. This reply impressed the board and the motion was carried without further dissent.

Commissioner Campbell notified the board that there are other town lots to be disposed of, including the old washhouse at Iwilei, a lot on the corner of Fort and Kuakini streets, containing 21,740 square feet; a small lot back of Makiki cemetery, and a lot at the corner of Halekaula and Kilaua streets.

It was pointed out that these are obviously business lots and could not under any circumstances be homesteaded, so, on motion of Trent, the board agreed to allow Campbell to proceed immediately with the sale of these strictly town lots.

The homesteading of the residence town lots will prevent the running up of their prices at public auction, which has been one of the chief evils of the old system.

An application was received from the Mutual Telephone Company for the purchase of a site at Kawaihae for a dwelling and wireless station. It being shown that the land wanted is entirely unsuited for homesteading, the board voted to suspend the resolution in that respect and consented to the immediate sale of the land.

FATHER OF CAPTAIN BAKER DIES AT HOME

C. W. Baker, the father of Captain Charles Baker of the police, died last night at nine o'clock, at his home. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy the night before and did not again regain consciousness up to the time he died. Dr. Raymond attended. Mr. Baker came here forty years ago from Portland, Oregon, he being of a prominent family of that place, and has since resided in the Islands. He was sixty-two years old at the time of his death.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at three o'clock from the Silva undertaking parlors. The deceased is survived by his son, Captain Baker, and by a daughter.

A nine-year-old boy in Newark, New Jersey, hanged himself rather than attend school.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes the first place. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregating of pain, loss and fear arising from the many diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For their life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

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